



MIOSHA NEWS

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MIOSHA Creates New 5-Year Strategic Plan

By: Martha Yoder, Deputy Director

A new Five-Year Strategic Plan to guide MIOASHA enforcement and outreach activities during Fiscal Years 2009-2013 has been finalized. This is MIOASHA's third plan.

The new plan helps strategically target program resources to protect worker safety and health. Previous plans identified specific injuries/illnesses and industries separately. The new plan focuses on specific industries first, then looks at the most prevalent injuries/illnesses within each industry. MIOASHA will also continue to use workers' compensation data to target specific workplaces in all industries that are experiencing higher numbers of injuries.

Since implementation of our first strategic plan in 1999, overall trends in injury and illness rates for the targeted industries as well as fatalities, showed steady decreases. Michigan's overall injury/illness rate has dropped to 5.1 in 2007 from 8.1 in 1999. MIOASHA program-related fatalities fell from 87 to 31 during that same timeframe.

Our new five-year plan, summarized below, builds on these successes and challenges us to achieve even greater gains.

Strategic Goal Number One

Improve workplace safety and health



International Paper, Sturgis (right), and Rockford Construction Company, Grand Rapids (above), both have strong workplace safety and health systems.



for all workers, as evidenced by fewer hazards reduced exposures, and fewer injuries, illnesses and fatalities.

Objective One: Focus resources toward 13 industries with an anticipated outcome of reducing injury and illness rates by 20 percent at the end of the five-year period. (See sidebar for list.)

Objective Two: Reduce the overall injury and illness rate and fatalities in the construction industry by 20 percent. Focus on the four leading causes of fatalities: Falls, Electrocutions, Struck-by, and Crushed by-caught between.

Strategic Goal Number Two

Promote employer and worker awareness of, commitment to, and involvement with safety and health to effect positive change in the workplace culture.

Objective One: Promotes safety and health management systems (SHMS) during 100 percent of MIOASHA visits and evaluate during comprehensive MIOASHA visits.

Objective Two: Enhance employer and worker awareness and participation in the MIOASHA Training Institute (MTI).

Objective Three: Increase participation in MIOASHA cooperative programs.

Objective Four: "Connect MIOASHA to Industry" by promoting the benefits of workplace safety and health through initiatives and communication. Safety and health awareness information will be provided during every MIOASHA intervention.

Strategic Goal Number Three

Strengthen public confidence through continued excellence in the development and delivery of MIOASHA's programs and services.

Objective One: Foster a culture of integrity, inclusion, teamwork, and excellence to strengthen confidence in the de-

livery of MIOASHA services, both internally through effective communication, and externally through customer service feedback.

Objective Two: Respond effectively to legal mandates so that workers are provided full protection under the MIOASH Act. MIOASHA will:

- Respond to 97 percent of complaints within 10 working days.
- Initiate investigations of 100 percent of program-related fatalities and catastrophes within one working day of notification.
- Decrease the number of calendar days from opening conference date to citation issuance date.
- Establish a priority and a deadline for all standards assigned for promulgation.

Development and Implementation

The overall strategic goals and emphasis areas were developed by the MIOASHA Strategic Plan Implementation Team. The team reviewed injury and illness data, including BLS and workers' compensation data; inspection experience; workplace trends; and other information; to identify the specific areas to be covered by the new plan. Workgroups from throughout MIOASHA developed annual strategies.

Stakeholders across Michigan were asked to provide feedback. A special Stakeholder Meeting was held April 29th to hear first-hand from nearly 100 representatives from business, employee organizations, and others who interact with the program such as universities, trade organizations, other government agencies, and key MIOASHA staff.

We continue to seek input as we work to implement this new plan beginning October 1, 2008. The plan is available on our website at www.michigan.gov/mioshastrategicplan. Please feel free to call 517.322.1817 or e-mail your comments to MIOASHASuggestionBox@michigan.gov.

We look forward to working with Michigan employers and employees to meet the safety and health challenges that lie ahead.

MIOSHA FY 2009 – 2013 Strategic Plan Focus

As part of the MIOASHA Strategic Plan, inspection and outreach activity will focus on the following North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.

General Industry

Reduce by 20 percent the rate of worker injuries and illnesses in high-hazard industries:

- Beverage & Tobacco Product Manufacturing (312),
- Wood Products Manufacturing (321),
- Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing (326),
- Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (327),
- Primary Metal Manufacturing (331),
- Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (332),
- Machinery Manufacturing (333),
- Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (336),
- Recyclable Material Merchant Wholesalers (423930),
- Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods (424),
- Landscaping Services (561730),
- Hospitals (622),
- Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (623).

Construction

Reduce worker fatalities, injuries and illnesses in the construction industry (NAICS 23) by 20 percent by focusing on the four leading causes:

- Falls,
- Electrocutions,
- Struck-by,
- Crushed-by/caught-between.

Visit the agency website at www.michigan.gov/mioshastrategicplan to review the MIOASHA FY 2009 – 2013 Strategic Plan.



Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth



Doug Kalinowski, CIH
Director

Positive Cultures

You might have heard it said that it is all about the culture! And, this is so true. From profits, to productivity, to preserving the most precious resource – people – it's the culture of an organization that makes the difference.

In 2003, Johnson Technologies in Muskegon became one of the first companies to earn Michigan Voluntary Protection Program (MVPP) recognition. The MVPP recognizes the highest level of workplace safety

and health accomplishments. Mr. Yacavone credits the management team and plant workers for saving money and becoming more efficient through improved safety. The results were a plant that is more competitive and continues to grow.

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MIOSHA's Approach

For MIOSHA, a culture survey in 2000 served as a new beginning to develop an inclusive culture. The survey results told us MIOSHA staff felt connected to their work and believed their contributions helped create a safer Michigan. However, they did not always feel their perspectives were considered when creating program policy or that information was shared effectively.

It was apparent that there was room for improvement. So MIOSHA changed many things and we continue

“To be successful, workplaces must create a positive overall culture where people are valued and all share the responsibility to meet the organization goals.”

and health accomplishments.

On several occasions, I have been privileged to listen to David Yacavone, President, Johnson Technologies, speak about the efforts that lead to MVPP recognition. Mr. Yacavone notes that initially specific safety and health issues were addressed because he found the level of injuries unacceptable. He also recognized that significant change requires true commitment and employee involvement.

After a few years, Johnson Technologies saw injuries and illnesses at their facilities decrease to very low levels. They also monitor productivity, quality and customer satisfaction. The results were amazing. When safety and health were addressed with renewed enthusiasm, remarkable increases in productivity, quality and employee and customer satisfaction began to happen. In fact, improvements in these factors continued even after injuries and illnesses remained very low.

Mr. Yacavone saw what many other employers have realized. You cannot separate a positive workplace safety and health culture from other aspects of the workplace.

To be successful, workplaces must create a positive overall cul-

ture where people are valued and all share the responsibility to meet the organization goals. This truly has an impact on the “bottom line!”

- Develop a leadership institute.
- Develop policy with volunteer employee work groups.
- Publish minutes of meetings.
- Distribute a weekly electronic newsletter to statewide staff.

These practices have helped create an agency where the importance of each individual is recognized, trust is higher, and flexibility is working! In addition, efficiency and effectiveness have been greatly improved. MIOSHA strives to be an organization committed to continuous improvement – where the ultimate results are better service to Michigan's employers and employees.

On August 14th, MIOSHA was recognized by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce as one of 12 Michigan recipients of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation's Award for Business Excellence in Workplace Flexibility.

The leadership within MIOSHA and DLEG join other employers who believe that culture is key. By providing our employees with both the flexibility and responsibility to carry out their jobs, we can strengthen and improve our culture so that employees are better able to “Make a Difference” for the working men and women in Michigan! ■

A New Plan Brings New Opportunities

The new MIOSHA Strategic Plan brings new opportunities to continue the momentum that we are seeing in reducing workplace injuries, illnesses and death. Employers, workers, industry, insurance, and government should all feel uplifted by the success that has been achieved during the past five years. These great strides in Michigan's ability to create safe and healthful workplaces now serve as the starting point for the next five years.

Our new five year plan is ushering in some significant changes based on feedback from MIOSHA staff and stakeholders from throughout Michigan. In the enforcement area, one is the expanded use of focused inspections in general industry. (See article Page 5.) Another significant change is in how the agency will assess good faith penalty reductions.

MIOSHA is shifting from an approach based strictly on an employer's effort to create and implement a safety and health management system (SHMS) to more objective, observable factors based on an employer's efforts to comply with MIOSHA requirements. The new approach looks first at an employer's basic efforts to comply with the requirements of the MIOASH Act while still providing the ability to recognize proactive efforts to implement systems to keep employees safe.

New Good Faith Credits

Efforts to Comply: This factor will look at how well an employer knows the MIOSHA requirements that apply to their industry and type of work. An employer will be able to earn good faith credits depending on the type and number of hazards identified during the inspection.

Cooperation: The cooperation factor looks at circumstances of the actual on-site inspection. It recognizes employers who:

- Allow the inspection to proceed without unreasonable delays.



Employers will receive good faith credit for displaying required postings.



Martha Yoder
Deputy Director

- Allow management and employee representatives (if any) the opportunity to attend the opening conference, the walk around, and the closing conference.

- Allow employee interviews to be conducted, as needed.

- Allow the compliance officer to obtain photographic and other evidence, as needed.

- Refrains from threatening or abusive language.

Correction or Mitigation: This factor considers the employer's efforts to initiate prompt corrective action or mitigate exposure(s) to hazards identified during the inspection.

Postings and Logs: This factor looks at whether the employer posted required notices – the MIOSHA poster – and used other appropriate means to keep employees informed of protections under the Act. Other means could include signage notifying employees of areas where personal protective equipment is required or reminders about housekeeping. This factor also includes whether the employer maintained the MIOSHA 300 log or its equivalent at the workplace, where appropriate.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): This factor considers whether employees, including managers and supervisors, were using personal protective equipment that protected them from the identified hazards.

Housekeeping: This factor recognizes efforts to keep workplaces free from debris, slip, trip and other hazards.

MIOSHA Training Institute (MTI): This factor provides recognition for employers who have one or more employees that have earned a MTI Level One certification or have taken one or more classes.

Other: This factor allows the compliance officer to consider other factors based on the individual circumstances of the inspection, such as implementation of a safety and health management system.

These program enhancements will help ensure continued success toward our objective of keeping men and women safe at work.

We look forward to “connecting” and continuing to work with you during the next five years. ■

MIOSHA Orders Pretco Technologies to Cease Operating Dangerous Processes

On July 17, 2008, Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth Director Keith W. Cooley directed Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA) compliance officers to execute a Cease Operation Order against Pretco Technologies in Mt. Morris for continuing to run operations without the required eye wash facilities, chemical safety program, or personal protective equipment.

Pretco Technologies employs 10 workers and is a parts coating operation in Mt. Morris. Their business requires the extensive use of corrosives, solvents, and paints. They are classified as a high-hazard industry.

Disregard of Employee Safety

"MIOSHA standards require employers to protect workers from known workplace hazards. By not correcting previously identified hazards, Pretco Technologies has compromised the safety of its employees," said Cooley. "MIOSHA is committed to helping employers who want to do the right thing. But we will not tolerate Pretco Technologies' flagrant disregard of employee safety."

A Cease Operation Order is one of the strongest actions MIOSHA can take against an employer. This is the third time in MIOSHA history that a Cease Operation Order has been served against an employer for failing to correct identified safety and health violations within the provided time frame.

Cease Operation Orders can be executed when MIOSHA has determined there are serious hazards at a worksite and the employer fails to correct the hazards. If an employer fails to comply with the Cease Operation Order, MIOSHA has the authority and the responsibility to seek a court

order to obtain compliance.

Inspection History

This Cease Operation Order stems from violations first identified to the company in 2005. On Aug. 24, 2005, citations were issued to Pretco Technologies as a result of a complaint inspection. The citations were for lack of eye wash facilities, no chemical hazard communication program, no assessment for personal protective equipment, violations on electrical safety, no formaldehyde exposure monitoring, improper storage of liquefied petroleum gases, and two violations on control of hazardous energy sources.

Pretco Technologies failed to submit abatement information to MIOSHA on these citations so a follow-up inspection was done on July 19, 2006. The compliance officers found that the employer had not abated five of the original nine violations, including the three related to this Cease Operation Order.

On May 29, 2007, a second follow-up inspection was conducted because the company had again failed to submit abatement information. This inspection also found the company had not abated the three violations. A second set of failure-to-abate citations were issued. By 2008 the firm had still not submitted the abatement information so a third follow-up inspection was done on April 28, 2008. This inspection resulted in a third set of failure-to-abate citations.

Abatement Guidance

In addition to the follow-up inspections, MIOSHA contacted the company on nine separate occasions from 2005 to 2008 to discuss abatement methods and offer help. On each occasion the firm continued



This Pretco operator is working on a coating line with no personal protective equipment, which was one of the citation items.

to conduct operations without the required protections. MIOSHA also gave the company free compliance guides that it could use to create the necessary programs.

On July 17, 2008, a return visit to the firm found the violations had yet to be fixed. During this return visit, the Cease Operation Order was issued.

"We will not allow this continued exposure of employees to serious hazards. Since the employer refuses to take corrective action, we must step in and protect these workers," said Cooley. "As soon as Pretco Technologies corrects the hazards and notifies our compliance officers, we will respond in less than 24 hours, verify abatement and remove the Cease Operation tags."

The citations were abated when MIOSHA visited the facility on July 21, 2008, and the tags were removed. ■

MIOSHA Instruction: Medical Services and First Aid for General Industry and Construction

On October 1st MIOSHA adopted Agency Instruction, MIOSHA STD-08-3 to provide clarifications to ensure uniform enforcement and interpretation of medical services and first aid requirements in:

- Occupational Health Standard, Part 472, Medical Services and First Aid (for General Industry), and

- Construction Safety Standard, Part 1, General Rules.

These changes adopt OSHA requirements for response times. Below is a summary of the major changes and clarifications included in this instruction.



General Industry

Near Proximity

- "Within 10 minutes travel time" is changed.
- Three-to-four minute response time is required in areas where serious accidents may occur. Examples: fall, electric shock, amputation, severe chemical exposure.

- Maximum 15-minute response time is acceptable in other circumstances where life-threatening injury is unlikely. Example: low hazard workplace such as an office.

All Other General Industry Standards with First Aid Requirements

Employers with an infirmary, clinic or hospital in "near proximity" are considered to have met first aid equipment, supplies, and treatment requirements for that location. This does not apply to Construction.

Construction

First Aid

- Construction Safety Standard Part 1, General Rules, requires a person with a valid first aid certificate be present at the worksite to render first aid. CPR training is not a requirement. MIOSHA recommends CPR training, along with first aid training.

- "Readily accessible" first aid supplies at a jobsite means available within three-to-four minutes.

- A first aid kit that contains items appropriate for the worksite will be considered in compliance with this rule.

Citation Guidance

The instruction includes five elements to consider when evaluating an employer's effort to address first aid or medical treatment. A new consideration is the employer's efforts to identify emergency medical services and availability for all times of the day when employees are working.

Response times for treatment must be planned, taking into consideration normally anticipated delays such as auto or train traffic. Plans for response time must be reevaluated when conditions change.

Employers in compliance with prior criteria shall not be issued a citation for non-compliance with the new near proximity criteria until after January 1, 2009.

Appendices

The instruction includes appendices that provide a list and summary of other standards with first aid or medical service references. There is an appendix for General Industry Safety, Construction Safety and Occupational Health rules. ■

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Reduce Construction Fatalities

By: Bob Pawlowski, CSHD Director

Strategic Goal: Reduce Construction Fatalities

MIOSHA's new strategic plan continues Strategic Goal #1. This goal is to improve workplace safety and health for all workers, as evidenced by fewer hazards, reduced exposures, and fewer injuries, illnesses and fatalities.

The construction industry is addressed through emphasis area 1.3. Emphasis area 1.3 is divided into two areas—injury and illness rates and fatalities.

Emphasis 1.3A calls for a decrease of construction industry fatalities (NAICS 23) by four percent a year over five years (20 percent total) by focusing on the four leading causes of fatalities: Falls, Electrocutions, Struck-by incidents, and Crushed-by/caught-between incidents.

Fatality Data

During the past five years, progress has been made in reducing the number of workers injured or killed on the job. Overall, the injury/illness rate for construction dropped from 7.2 in 2003 to 4.7 in 2006. MIOSHA program-related fatalities in construction have shown a downward trend, from a high of 34 in 1997 to a low of 11 in 2007.

There have been 11 construction worker deaths through September 2008. However, construction remains one of the most hazardous industries in Michigan. Only about four percent of Michigan's workforce is employed in construction—however, construction fatalities account for more than 40 percent of all fatal workplace accidents.

Major Strategies

- Issue press releases for high profile investigations and to highlight cooperative agreements.
- Encourage participation in cooperative agreements (partnerships and alliances).
- Focus activity and training on specific work operations that have the greatest incidence of hazards causing fatalities: e.g., excavations, roadwork/traffic control, multi-story structures, towers, residential structures, and overhead power lines.
- Prepare and distribute accident/fatality information. Information will be posted on the MIOSHA website and shared with trade publications to enhance industry awareness.

MIOSHA's new strategic plan sets clear benchmarks for evaluating performance by defining the performance measures that are outcome-oriented, rather than activity based. The baseline used to evaluate this emphasis is 12 – the average number of fatalities per 100,000 workers for the five-year period, 2002 through 2006.



Reduce Construction Injuries and Illnesses

By: Bob Pawlowski, CSHD Director

A goal of MIOSHA's new strategic plan is to reduce injury and illness rates in the construction industry by 20 percent during the five year plan. In 2006, the overall injury/illness rate for construction was 4.7, a 20 percent reduction would be 3.8.

Many of the strategies to address this goal are the same as those outlined for reducing construction fatalities. In addition, reducing injuries/illnesses also includes strategies to reduce adverse chemical and physical exposure, and illnesses in the construction industry.

Major Strategies

- Focus activity and training programs on work operations that create the greatest exposure to the health hazards of silica, lead, noise, asbestos, and isocyanates. These work operations include concrete cutting, bridge painting, renovation and demolition, use of foam insulation and/or isocyanates containing adhesives, or work using loud machinery and equipment.
- Continue cross training of safety officers and industrial hygienists to enhance review of hazard communication and accident prevention programs.
- Increase ergonomic awareness among MIOSHA staff and the construction industry.

Inspection Presence

MIOSHA continues to emphasize presence

in the workplace as an effective strategy to reduce hazards and exposures. The division targets workplaces for inspections using the online Dodge Report System of information on active construction projects and visual observation by MIOSHA compliance staff. In Fiscal Year 2007, more than 2,950 construction inspections were conducted with more than 5,780 hazards identified.

The baseline used to evaluate the effectiveness of these MIOSHA strategies is the Injury and Illness, Days Away, Restricted or Transferred (DART) rate average for the five-year period of 2002 through 2006 of 3.4.

The plan is available on our website at www.michigan.gov/mioshastrategicplan.



Construction Partnerships – 09/10/08 Update

Walbridge/Barton Malow: Signed 05/03/06, the partnership covers the \$297 million Wayne/Detroit Metro Airport North Terminal project. As of 07/31/08, the project had logged 1,549,000 hours, with one lost time injury and 20 recordables.

Christman Company: Signed 01/26/07, the partnership covers the Michigan Street Development project in downtown Grand Rapids. As of 07/30/08, the project had logged 674,000 hours, with one lost time injury and 11 recordables.

Barton Malow/Skanska: Signed 09/05/07, the Beaumont Hospital project calls for the construction of a seven-story critical care expansion. As of 07/31/08, the project had logged 296,000 hours, with one lost time injury and 6 recordables.

Detroit Edison: Signed 09/18/07, with four prime contractors and DTE Energy at the \$600 million Monroe Power Plant Environmental Controls Project. As of 06/30/08, the companies have logged 578,000 hours, with one lost time injury and 8 recordables.

Kamminga & Roodvoets: Signed 04/14/08, this is a \$3.3 million road construction project for one mile along Kalamazoo Avenue in Kent County. As of 06/30/08, the project has logged more than 3,000 hours, with no recordable or lost time incidents.

MASON – FALL FATALITY

In February 2008 a 32-year-old mason and his partner were working on a mobile scaffold 35 feet high, on foot planks along the side of the scaffold. They were not fully planked and the open ends were not guarded. The employee stepped off the unguarded end and fell to his death.

MIOSHA violations:

- Part 1, General Rules, Rule 114(2) – No effective inspection of the scaffold.
- Part 12, Scaffolds and Scaffold Platforms, Rule 1210(2) – No competent person for scaffold erection.
- Part 12, Scaffolds and Scaffold Platforms, Rule 1213(1) – No guardrails installed on the open ends of the scaffold.
- Part 12, Scaffolds and Scaffold Platforms, Rule 1217(1) – Scaffold not fully planked.

CASE SUMMARIES

LINEMAN – ELECTROCUTION

In June of 2008 a 47-year-old lineman was repairing an electrical transformer. The victim was unbolting the can arrestor from the transformer that had the 7200 volt stinger wire energized. The arrestor shifted, causing the employee to contact the stinger wire. The victim was not wearing his hot gloves and was electrocuted.

MIOSHA violations:

- Part 1, General Rules, Rule 114(2) – No effective inspection of the construction site, tools, materials and equipment.
- Part 16, Power Transmission and Distribution, Rule 1627(1) – The employer did not assure the employee is isolated, insulated, or guarded from energized parts or any other conductive object.

Revisions: Part 58, Aerial Work Platforms & Part 5, Scaffolding

Effective June 18, 2008, significant changes became effective for two General Industry (GI) Safety Standards; Part 58, Aerial Work Platforms, and Part 5, Scaffolding.

Improving Consistency

Improving the consistency of MIOSHA rules for aerial lifts was needed to increase consistency between construction and general industry requirements.

Often, work performed can shift between construction and general industry, depending on the work activity. The revisions eliminate the need for employers to determine what type of work is being performed in order to identify which rules apply.

New GI Part 58

The new GI Part 58 adds requirements from Construction Safety Part 32, Aerial Work Platforms. The name of GI Part 58 has been changed to "Aerial Work Platforms." The scope was changed to cover mobile elevating platforms and powered platforms which were previously covered under GI Part 5.



New to GI Part 58 are requirements regarding training by a "qualified person." A "qualified person" either possesses a recognized degree, certificate, professional standing, or possesses skill and who by knowledge, training, and experience has demonstrated the ability to deal with the subject matter, the work, or the project.

There are significant changes in provisions covering operator permits, training, inspections and fall protection.

Resources Available

Information on the changes and documents to help employers comply are on the MIOSHA website under Consultation Education and Training. The documents include a summary and fact sheet, an operator test and answer sheet, inspection form, and operator permit. The standard is available at www.michigan.gov/mioshastandards. Call CET at 517.322.1809 for more information.

New Inspection Response Times

In an effort to ensure that information is shared in a timely manner so that hazards are corrected more quickly, the new strategic plan calls for streamlining the internal process for completing MIOSHA inspections.

Complaints Response Time

One strategy is to reduce the number of days it takes to begin investigations in response to complaints. The second method is to reduce the time it takes from the date a compliance officer opens an inspection to the time the citations are issued; or when there are no violations, the inspection is closed.

The new strategic plan goal is to open 97 percent of employee complaints within 10 days. The division has implemented tracking systems as well as performance goals to ensure this objective is met. Last fiscal year, 488 complaint investigations were conducted.

Inspection Cases Time Limits

The new strategic plan also aims to reduce by 10 percent the amount of time it takes from the date an inspection is opened to the time citations are issued or the inspection is closed. This means the violations are formally addressed and abated more quickly.

In order to ensure this goal is met, the division has reevaluated the flow of casework. New time limits were implemented for compliance officers, supervisors, and clerical staff.

Information on MIOSHA's current strategic plan can be found online at www.michigan.gov/mioshastrategicplan.

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How Workplaces Are Targeted

*By: Adrian Z. Rocskay, Ph.D., CIH
GISHD Safety and Health Manager*

Why does MIOSHA target inspections? MIOSHA targets to leverage resources by choosing workplaces that need the most help in improving their safety and health system.

Which workplaces are targeted for 2009-2013? Thirteen high-hazard industries are targets. (See page one article). Also, any workplace with a high injury and illness rate, regardless of industry, is a target. From this pool, individual workplaces are randomly selected. The list of high-hazard industries will be reviewed annually. An industry will be removed from the list when a 20-percent drop in its injury and illness rate is achieved.

How were the 13 high-hazard industries chosen? Industries were selected based on injury and illness rates. The thirteen have among the highest rates in Michigan. Other factors were the number of workers and worksites in Michigan and whether MIOSHA has jurisdiction over the hazards.

Will an employer find out in advance if its workplace has been selected for random inspection? Under the MIOSH Act, advance notice of inspections cannot be given. However, MIOSHA sends letters to the establishments that may receive a planned inspection. The letter offers free voluntary services from the Consultation Education and Training (CET) Division, such as an on-site evaluation of its safety and health system. That evaluation temporarily pre-empts the planned inspection. The 2007 target list contained approximately 2,200 workplaces. During FY 2007, comprehensive inspections were conducted in 1,030 general industry workplaces. Therefore, not all employers receiving the letter will be inspected.

Can workplaces not on the targeted list receive inspections? Yes. Inspections may be based on: an employee complaint, a fatality, a catastrophe, an amputation, a physician report of occupational illness, or a referral from another government agency. If an employer does not abate citations, a follow-up inspection will be conducted. When a planned inspection results in five or more serious citations, the employer may receive a reinspection.



Lockout/tagout is reviewed during most general industry inspections.

CASE SUMMARIES

CLERK – STRUCK-BY FATALITY

In July 2007, an operator was using a stand-up, high-lift forklift to transport pallets of produce. During use, the forklift mast became stuck in the up position. The investigation revealed the mast was stuck about 12 feet 8 inches in the air. The operator began to drive the forklift to maintenance when the mast struck an overhead rack system about 12 feet 7 inches from the floor. The forklift tipped over and its mast struck a 34-year-old warehouse clerk, pinning him to the floor and causing injuries resulting in death.

MIOSHA violation:

- Rule 21, Powered Industrial Trucks, Rule 2187 – Forklift traveling with load engaging means up.

SUPERVISOR – FALL-TO-FLOOR FATALITY

In January 2008, a 39-year-old supervisor was on a catwalk cleaning a belt conveyor when he fell approximately 11 feet to the floor below. The conveyor and conveyor tension assembly were not guarded. The supervisor was using a long stinger (air blow gun) with an air hose to blow debris from equipment. The stinger handle became caught in the unguarded conveyor system. This action caused him to be catapulted over the platform barrier to the floor below. The supervisor was fatally injured.

MIOSHA violations:

- Rule 14, Conveyors, Rule 1442(2) – Pulley nip point on belt conveyor not guarded.
- Rule 14, Conveyors, Rule 1421(7) – Belt conveyor passing over catwalk did not have pan or screen type guard.

Connie O'Neill, Director Consultation Education & Training (CET) Division 517.322.1809

Strategic Plan Outreach - We're Here to Help!

By: Connie O'Neill, CET Division Director

The new MIOSHA Strategic Plan continues our focus of "Connecting MIOSHA to Industry" by promoting the benefits of workplace safety and health through initiatives and communication with employers and employees.

As a result, the MIOSHA Marketing Committee has expanded to include representation from throughout the program. The newly created mission of the MIOSHA Marketing Committee is to promote the benefits of MIOSHA services to Michigan employees and employers. This committee will assist with the development of a marketing plan to targeted groups.

Marketing Strategies

The Marketing Committee will develop plans to address the three main goals of the Strategic Plan and the specific emphasis areas of each goal. Some of the strategies that may be used include:

- Issue promotional letters in targeted industries.
- Develop awareness articles for industry publications and the MIOSHA News.
- Prepare and distribute accident/fatality information.
- Enhance the MIOSHA website.
- Develop case studies that summarize employer success stories and best practices.
- Develop and implement a MIOSHA Training Institute (MTI) marketing plan.
- Develop and update promo-

tional materials to show the benefits of cooperative programs.

■ Conduct presentations to promote MIOSHA through local safety organizations, professional associations, chambers of commerce, and other targeted groups.

"Connecting" with Customers

Marketing is the process of focusing on delivering value and benefits to customers, not selling goods, services, and/or ideas. Through the outreach strategies listed above, we anticipate learning more about our customers needs.

We look forward to developing a "connecting" relationship that sees customers as a partner in the process of identifying solutions for safety and health challenges and developing a safety and health management system.



Herman Miller Best Practice: "Zero the Hero" reminds employees to look for hazards to help them reach zero incidents.

MIOSHA Alliance Program

Alliance Goals

An alliance is a written agreement that contains goals and objectives for training, outreach and communication, and promoting dialogue to advance safety and health in the workplace. Presently there are 16 formal MIOSHA alliance agreements with a wide variety of organizations.

The Alliance program is a win-win for all involved and provides the opportunity for organizations to "connect" with MIOSHA.

Alliance Activities

MIOSHA provided on-site consultations to 140 tooling companies through a very successful alliance with the Manufacturing Technology Mutual Insurance Company.

Alliance partners help promote MIOSHA activities and provide MIOSHA updates on their websites, through email lists, and in print media such as trade magazines and newsletters.

To view the list of alliance agreements on line and other information about the alliance program go to www.michigan.gov/miosha, and click on Partnerships and Alliances in the left navigation bar.

MIOSHA Awards

MVPP & SHARP Awards

07/24/08—Dow Corning Corporation's Auburn Site—MVPP Star Award. Dow Corning Corporation is committed to an injury-free work environment. The Auburn Site employs 280 workers, and is a chemical manufacturing facility which produces high-quality materials primarily for the electronics, automotive and aerospace industries.



08/01/08—Midwest International Standards Products of Charlevoix—SHARP Award. Midwest makes every effort to provide a safe work environment, especially allocating significant resources to support their safety efforts. Midwest is an air ecology company dedicated to reducing dust emissions in the bulk loading industry all over the globe.



09/12/08—Covanta Kent Inc. of Grand Rapids—MVPP Star Award. The Covanta Kent facility employs 40 workers and processes 625 tons-per-day of municipal solid waste, generating up to 18 megawatts of clean electricity. Covanta Energy's corporate commitment to safety excellence is exemplified by 26 facilities that have achieved VPP Star status.



The press releases for all MIOSHA Awards are available on our website.

"Take a Stand Day" Success!

MIOSHA held our fourth annual "Take a Stand Day," (TASD) on August 7th. MIOSHA dedicated more than 125 professional staff to visit Michigan high-hazard industries targeted by the MIOSHA Strategic Plan.

MIOSHA safety and health professionals—including compliance staff, outreach consultants, managers, and supervisors—went into the field to provide safety and health consultations for companies who participated in this event. There were no CITATIONS or FINES for participating workplaces. Participants agreed to correct all serious conditions.

MIOSHA distributed "Comment Cards" during each visit so that our customers could rate the service received. Here are some comments:

■ "The visit gave me insight into specific areas that need special attention, especially as a new safety coordinator." Exco Extrusion Dies USA, Chesterfield Township.

■ "Continue programs like this and make the consulting and training consultants better known." J & M Machine Products, Muskegon.

A total of 219 requests were received. Participating employers expressed appreciation and demonstrated cooperation to assure their workers a safe and healthy workplace.



Triangle Associates, Inc., was visited at a school construction project in Grand Rapids.

MIOSHA News Quiz

Topic: Safety & Health Management Systems A Strategic Plan Goal for MIOSHA Interventions

Try your luck with the MIOSHA News Quiz!

The quiz is written by MIOSHA safety and health professionals and topics cover a wide range of safety and health issues. The quiz is available at www.michigan.gov/mioshanewsquiz.

Ask MIOSHA

MIOSHA's new strategic plan continues the emphasis on program improvements, including access to timely information. **Ask MIOSHA** is one source.

Question: What are the requirements for protecting against air hose "whip?" Are there any retainer or restraint requirements based on pressure and/or diameter or length of hose?

Answer for General Industry: General Industry Safety Standard, Part 38, Hand and Portable Powered Tools, Rule 3861 addresses air hose whip.

■ Rule 3861(3): Hose and hose fittings used with pneumatic powered tools must have pressure ratings not less than the supply source.

■ Rule 3861(4): Hose connections to have a positive-locking action or that the connecting sections have a safety chain to restrain any whipping action if the sections become disconnected.

■ Rule 3861(5): An air supply line must be regulated to maintain the pressure at not more than the pneumatic tool rating.

Answer for Construction: Construction Safety Standard, Part 19, Tools, Rule 1935, includes provisions to prevent air hose whip related to pneumatic-powered tools.

■ Rule 1935 (5): Safety fasteners must be provided at connections between tools and hose lines and at all quick makeup-type connections to prevent accidental disengagement.

■ Rule 1935 (6): The rated pressure capacity of hoses, pipes, filters, valves, and fittings must not be less than the rated pressure capacity of the tool. The pneumatic tool and its accessories shall not be operated at a pressure that is more than the rated capacity.

■ Rule 1935 (10): A pneumatic-powered tool with a hose inside diameter of more than 1/2 of an inch must have a safety device at the source of supply or branch line to reduce the pressure in case of hose failure.

Other Applications: For all other applications, the MIOASH Act, Section 11(a), General Duty Clause, would apply. It requires places of employment to be free from serious "recognized hazards." Therefore, the employer must implement measures to prevent whipping of the air hose.

Avoid air hose whip through the use of restraining devices such as chains, slings, and whip checks. Special valves for compressed airlines are available that shut off the air supply during sudden hose or coupling failure.

www.michigan.gov/askmiosha

Variances

Variances from MIOSHA standards must be made available to the public in accordance with Part 12, Variances (R408.22201 to 408.22251). MIOSHA variances are published in the MIOSHA News website: www.michigan.gov/mioshavariances

**Jim Gordon, Director
Appeals Division
517.322.1297**

The MIOSHA Appeals Division oversees the settlement of cases where citation(s) have been issued.

**John Peck, Director
Management & Technical
Services Division
517.322.1851**

Standards Update

Governor Jennifer M. Granholm appointed Jennifer Ewing of Traverse City, Director of Human Resources for AlcoTec Wire Corporation, to the General Industry Safety Standards Commission to represent management.

Governor Jennifer M. Granholm appointed Joseph L. Gillespie of Newaygo, Safety Technician for the City of Grand Rapids, to the Construction Safety Standards Commission to represent public employers.

Governor Jennifer M. Granholm appointed Don R. Hiltunen of Hancock, Real Estate Broker for the Law Offices of Don R. Hiltunen, to the Construction Safety Standards Commission to represent management.

Status of Michigan Standards Promulgation

General Industry Safety Standards Commission

■ GI Part 74, Fire Fighting, an advisory committee was appointed to update this standard.

Construction Safety Standards Commission

■ CS Part 2, Masonry Wall Bracing, an advisory committee is drafting revisions to update the standard.

■ CS Part 10, Lifting and Digging Equipment, an advisory committee was appointed to consider crane operator certification.

■ CS Part 29, Communication Towers, an advisory committee drafted a new standard. A public hearing was held July 15 in Lansing to receive comments on the draft standard.

Occupational Health Standards Commission

■ OH Part 301, Air Contaminants in General Industry, and OH Part 601, Air Contaminants in Construction, were revised to add air contaminant limits for chromium VI and diisocyanates, change air contaminant limits for ammonia and coal dust, and update standard references.

■ OH Part 316, Diisocyanates, an advisory committee drafted a new standard.

■ OH Part 511, Temporary Labor Camps, was revised to update references and change old "Rule 4301" designation to R 325.51131 - R 325.51143, effective July 7, 2008.

■ Latex Advisory Committee, an advisory committee is reviewing hazards related to occupational use of latex, particularly latex gloves for personal protective equipment.

Ergonomics Standard Advisory Committee Report

On August 25, 2008, the General Industry Safety Standards Commission (GISSC) and the Occupational Health Standards Commission (OHSC) conducted a joint meeting. The Ergonomics Standard Advisory Committee presented a draft ergonomics standard that would assess risk factors that may contribute to work-related musculoskeletal disorders and establish a minimal rule for training. The proposed standard would apply only to businesses in general industry, not construction.

Dr. Tycho Fredericks, Commission Liaison and a former GISSC commissioner, presented a historical perspective of the committee. Co-chairs of the advisory committee, Mark Spence of Dow Chemical, and Dr. Sheryl Ulin of the University of Michigan, presented details of the proposed rule and non-mandatory appendixes. They responded to questions and received appreciation for the group's service.

Other committee members and the public had a chance to comment during the meeting. There were thirteen individuals or organizations who spoke in support of the proposed standard and two who spoke in opposition.

The next step will be for the two commissions to formally consider the draft rule. If the draft is accepted, the commissions must complete a Regulatory Impact Statement. Public hearings must be held to provide formal opportunity for public input on the draft rule.

Information will be posted in the "Spotlight" section on our website: www.michigan.gov/miosha.

Strategic Plan – Standards Priority List

A goal in the new MIOSHA Strategic Plan is to establish a priority list for all MIOSHA standards. This will include:

- New or amended standards,
- Standards initiated by federal OSHA or assigned by one of the three MIOSHA Commissions, or
- Standards needing small improvements.

An annual plan will be developed by commissioners and internal MIOSHA leadership using the priority rating. The goal is to accomplish at least 80 percent of the annual plan, and this goal will be assessed at the end of each fiscal year.

Additionally, all federal OSHA standard revisions or new standards will be promulgated within six months 100 percent of the time. These are provisions that are required of Michigan as an obligation of our State Plan contract in order to be as effective as federal OSHA.

MTI Courses Expanded

The two MTI Level One Certification programs launched last October have been extremely well received. Thirty-one individuals successfully completed the Level One program during the first year. To date there are more than 1,600 people who have taken MTI courses and are in the process of completion.

In FY 2009, a total of 107 Level One courses are scheduled in 44 separate geographic locations across the state. It is our goal to have Level One courses located conveniently throughout the state. A complete listing of the training calendar with course descriptions is available at www.michigan.gov/mioshatraining.

In addition to the continued course offerings, there are a number of new and exciting changes to enhance program requirements and expand the course offerings.

Level One Classes Qualify for "Good Faith" Penalty Reductions

MIOSHA is required to grant "good faith" penalty reductions to employers in determining penalties as a result of enforcement visits. Beginning October 1, 2008, employers will receive "good faith" credit when an employee has completed Level One classes.

Fundamentals of Safety and Health Name Change

This three-day course is now called the 10-Hour + General Industry course. The course is comparable to the OSHA 10-Hour course for General Industry; the plus portion includes several additional topics.

Level One Requirements Change From "Days Of Training" To "Courses"

Beginning October 1, 2008, a total of four courses will be required to complete the Level One certification in the General Industry Safety and Health program. The Construction Safety and Health certification program requires successful completion of seven courses.

Level Two Certification Programs

Advanced training will be offered in Level Two in two areas. The Safety and Health Management Systems certification program provides in-depth information on the management of workplace safety and health systems. The MIOSHA Compliance certification provides technical training on MIOSHA standards. Level One completion is required prior to obtaining Level Two certification.



Statewide MTI Seminar Locations



Director: Douglas J. Kalinowski
Deputy Director: Martha B. Yoder
Editor: Judith M. Shane

MIOSHA Hotline: 800.866.4674
Fatality Hotline: 800.858.0397
General Information: 517.322.1817
Website: www.michigan.gov/miosha

The Mission of the MIOSHA Program is to Help Assure the Safety and Health of Michigan Workers.

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